



THE  
ELDER MONTHLY

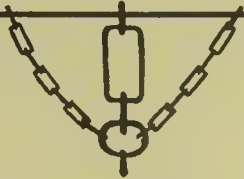
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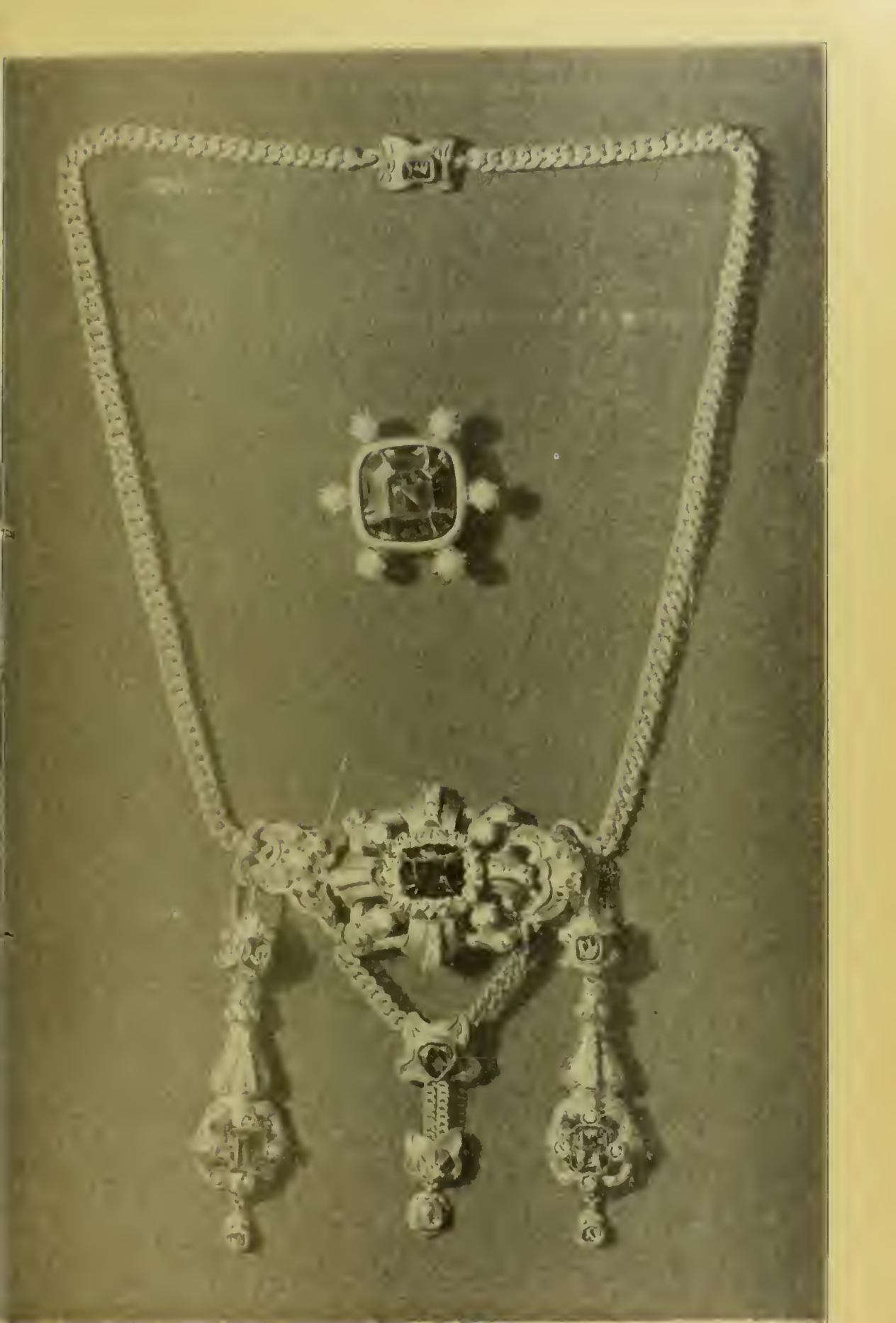
DEVOTED TO THINGS  
NUMISMATIC  
ARCHÆOLOGIC  
PHILATELIC  
HISTORIC  
ANTIQUE ETC.



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WONDERFUL MYSTERIOUS GEMS  
(Photographs from the Originals—Actual Size. See Page 8).



# The Elder Monthly

THOMAS L. ELDER, *Editor*

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## Editorials

### Mint-Marks.

Who would imagine that there was a "Button Society of America?" And yet we have here in our midst advanced collectors of military buttons, and even specialists, some collecting Revolutionary buttons, others modern buttons. A fine display of these was on view at the Hispanic Society's building recently, at the meeting of the Numismatic Society. One button of especial interest to the Editor was of the noted "43d." British Regiment, in which his great-great grandfather fought at the battle of Quebec.

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At a recent book sale in New York a single volume sold for \$2900

A newspaper remarks that the person who recently paid \$82 for a 1793 cent with thirteen links on the reverse, evidently didn't believe in the unlucky "13."

The lateness of our March number is due to the accident which befell the editor last Christmas when a piece of glass ran into his right hand, necessitating several surgical operations. The April issue will be out in a few days.

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Fine articles on coins and kindred subjects are being printed quite frequently in the New York Sun. Mr. E. H. Adams, a member of the New York Society, wields the pen from which they come.

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Recently the Editor furnished a coin collection to that remarkable potentate, His Highness, the Maharaja, Gaekwar of Baroda. The Maharaja is in all probability the most intelligent and progressive Indian Prince that has ever visited these shores.

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Young Mr. Newrich. "History. Bah! who, but a lot of dead ones, cares for musty antiques and history? The present is good enough for me."

Live, young man, and you yourself will come into the despised realm of antiques. Everything, from rag time to boarding-house chicken, grows old.

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High prices prevailed for gold coins at the recent Wilson sale. Important among the prices were these: 1875 gold proof set, without \$10 or \$20, brought \$460. \$10, 1798, \$70. Eighteen early five dollar gold pieces sold for \$3,013. A 1797 brought \$160; an 1821 \$200; 1827, \$340; 1828, \$350. Mr. Low paid \$650 for one dated 1819. It was a brilliant uncirculated specimen. Thirteen quarter eagles brought \$1069. Of these, 1797 and 1826 sold for \$190 each. 1843 with motto, \$260. \$3, 1854, D. Mint, \$26; 1858, brilliant proof, \$36. Nine dollar gold pieces sold for \$386, the D. mint dollar of 1861 bringing \$280. Ten minutes after this piece was knocked down, the editor received a bid of \$300 on the coin, but to no avail. The person who got it afterwards asked \$500 for it. 'Tis said, only four specimens of this dollar are known. Half dollar of 1796, \$120; 1797, fair, \$21.



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**On The Star-Circled Cent of 1794**

BY THOMAS S. COLLIER.

The years have come and gone since you were made,  
Some great with sorrow, some with purpose strong,  
All crowned with deeds that woke the voice of song:  
Foes have against the nation stood arrayed,  
With red light shining from each ready blade,  
But through each struggle, though the fight was long,  
Triumphant towered the right, low sank the wrong,  
While kingly sway shrank cowering in dark shade.  
Were those great souls who dared a tyrant's wrath  
The premonition of what was to be?  
A record made by high, unerring fates?  
And do your stars point out the Nation's path,  
When it shall grandly sweep from sea to sea,  
An equal constellation of fair states?

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**Unfair List**

J. M. Burchfield, Salem, O.  
M. J. Joyee, No. Tonawanda, N. Y.  
F. M. Pinkerton, Marshalltown, Iowa.  
H. A. Clark, 900 Chruch Ave., Allegheny, Pa.  
W. C. Ehlers New Orleans, La.  
J. B. McGrath, Garman's Mills, Pa.

The first two were reported by Mr. Morey. Let all who have indisputable evidence of unfair treatment, send their lists for publication. We propose to make it so warm for all "beats", "poor pays," etc., that they will cry for mercy.

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HIS FAD.—They had the multi-millionaire on the witness stand and were endeavoring to show that he was merely an insensate grabber for wealth.

"State your business!" demanded the attorney for the prosecution.

"I have no business," replied the man of wealth. "I am merely a faddist."

"Eh! What's your fad?"

The witness faintly smiled.

"I am a coin collector," he replied.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

## Wonderful Mysterious Gems

BY THOMAS L. ELDER.

Recently I read somewhere about the late Czar's having had a \$50,000,000 jewel collection, and among other things an 18 pound diamond belt. This treasure, which would probably have filled a dozen grottoes of Monte Cristo, reminded me that it was not long since that remarkable friend of mine, Fritz Wagner, had paid me a visit. "Good afternoon, Mr. Elder," was his salute as he entered the door and without further word he suddenly drew a white plush box out of his pocket, and pressing the fastening, exhibited so dazzling a collection of large sized, and exquisitely mounted gems, that at once Kingston's stories of the Malay pirates, the story of the Arabian Nights and of the Count of Monte Cristo, came to me again from my boyhood days. Fritz only smiled and began his recital of how the treasures came into his possession, and his story amazed me almost as greatly as did the exhibition of the gems. Here is what he told me.

In the early seventies a row of dwelling houses stood on the north side of what was then known as Robinson street, but is now Park Place, New York City. The neighborhood was close to the North river and the lower front rooms of the houses were occupied by small carpenters, cigar dealers, produce merchants, brokers and glass manufacturers. One evening during the time the Franco-Prussian war was being fought, Fritz and several of his boy companions, living in the vicinity, were playing at their favorite game of "kick the stick." Fritz, a live boy of thirteen, kicked the stick and ran into a dark hallway leading through one of these houses, pausing for a moment to hide from his companions. For an instant he peered out and in the direction of the North river. A French warship lay in the river near the foot of the street. As he looked he saw three burly sailors come suddenly into view, running up the street. These were closely pursued by three naval officers in uniform. On came the sailors directly toward the house in which Fritz was standing, and as the party rushed past, a bundle made of a sailor's blue shirt and covered with tarpaulin, was thrown into the dark hall-way. Excitedly Fritz picked up the oily and ill-smelling thing, and boy-like ran through the hall-way to the back of the house. Jumping over the back fence, he landed in the yard of a house occupied by a certain Marks, a clothier, and without pausing ran along the entry to Greenwich street. In a few moments more he found himself safe in his own home



at the corner of Greenwich and Murray Streets. Immediately he clambered to the garret, where he deposited the dirty bundle beneath the rafters, over the ceiling. He did not wait to look at its contents. In the meantime the officers had succeeded in capturing the three sailors in City Hall park, and returned to their vessels. On that same evening the French war ship lifted anchor and sailed from the harbor. Fritz never heard of the ship again.

In our illustration in this issue we show three of the wonderful objects that met the gaze of the surprised Fritz when, on ascending to the garret the next day, he ventured to open the odoriferous bundle. After that Fritz went every day and looked at the gems, and for years afterward they rested in the dusty garret. When his father moved to their new home at number 5 Jay Street (now the site of a branch of the New York Hospital), Fritz took the gems with him and deposited them in the cellar in the coal bunker, in their original covering. He never removed the old blue shirt and tarpaulin until he moved again to 48 North Moore Street, on which the wholesale grocery house of E. C. Hazard is now located.

Let me speak now of the jewelry itself. We have pictured but three of the pieces, the necklaee, ear-rings and one of the brooches. The others, which Fritz still possesses, include a massive brooch containing a splendid emerald, of "aqua" color, weighing no less than 22 carats. This piece is surrounded by 26 diamonds. There is a horse shoe shaped brooch containing 17 rubies of graduated sizes, varying from about  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  carats each. Then there are three splendid, glittering diamonds, weighing fully three carats each; a fifteen carat star sapphire of matchless beauty; 50 pearls of various sizes, weighing from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to 2 grains each; and many other stones. The pieces illustrated in this issue, and which are not included in those just described, consist of a massive necklace of antique, dull yellow beaten gold. In its center is an emerald of deepest hue weighing 18 carats. Surrounding this great and valuable stone are 24 diamonds. The cross piece has 24 diamonds, and each of the side laps, six diamonds. The pendant has a heart-shaped emerald, a diamond, and a leaf-shaped emerald. Set at the clasp at the ends of the chain is an emerald of half a carat. The ear-rings hang fastened to the side laps of the necklace, and three emeralds and nine diamonds are set in each of these. In both the necklace and the ear-rings there are in all 59 diamonds. There is no more beautiful or remarkable piece in the lot than the brooch illustrated in the center of the necklaee. This contains an

emerald weighing 18 carats, surrounded by 6 superb oriental pearls, each weighing about 3 grains. By a certain pressure at the back of the emerald the stone is released, leaving it loose except for the band of gold which surrounds it.

Fritz says he has no idea to whom the precious jewels belonged. That they probably are royal jewels, could not be doubted after one has once beheld them. Probably no society dame in this city has ever worn such jewels as these. Several of the stones are cut in a style that must have been in favor long centuries ago; others seem to be of later cutting. The mountings show a beautiful harmony in design. One of imagination can readily believe that some soft-voiced, fair-throated and beautiful French or German woman of title—aye, some fair queen perhaps—has shed bitter tears over the loss of these gems. What more plausible explanation of their strange disappearance from Europe can be given than that they were captured by some of the officers in a battle, or during the sacking of a town or city, and carried off in the ship. Later when at sea, one of the three sailors observed the officers examining the valuables, and afterwards when favorable opportunity presented itself, had stolen the entire treasure, and taken two of his companions into his confidence. When the sailors tried to escape to shore, they were apprehended and the futile pursuit resulted.

An interesting romance and a deep mystery are locked up in these wonderful jewels; a romance which will probably never be told; a mystery which likely will never be unfolded. But Fritz has the gems, and on rare occasions, has shown them to his bosom friends. Those wonderful gems! Often I think of them. They lay there silent and speechless, and yet their massive size moves me, and their beauty charms and dazzles me as they must often have charmed their unknown owner of other days.

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### **The Tenth Public Auction Sale**

Will be, in many respects, the most remarkable sale that I have yet held. There will be included a California \$50 gold piece, a "Stella," (\$4.00) gold, 1796 and 1797 half dollars, silver dollars of 1836, '39, '51, '52, '58, etc; some rare Ancient Gold and Silver; some rare Lincoln medals; a collection of ancient Egyptian, Greek and Roman objects in bronze, glass, agate, etc., including rare beads, scarabs, arrow-points, bronze implements. There will be coins and paper money to interest all classes of collectors. Send early for a catalogue.

Thomas L. Elder,  
32 East 23d Street, N. Y. City.

## Some Rare Half Dollars

By E. H. ADAMS.

The half dollar is one of the most plentiful of all the series of United States coins, having been issued regularly each year with but five exceptions since the coinage of the denomination first began in 1794. These exceptions were the years 1798, 1799, 1800, 1808 and 1816.

This is the reason why so few of them are rare nowadays and that many specimens of the early dates are to be had for little more than face value in a condition that would indicate they were only a year or two old instead of dating back nearly a hundred years, as many do.

Altogether there have been issued 235 varieties of the half dollar, and all of the branch mints have struck coins in this denomination except those of Dahlonega, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C., which were authorized to strike only gold coins.

The very rare half dollars are those dated 1796 and 1797. Of those of 1796 there are two varieties, one with fifteen stars on the obverse around the bust of Liberty, the other with sixteen stars. Each of these two varieties has brought over \$100 when in perfect condition.

The 1797 half dollar is the next rarest, and a very fine specimen of this coin has brought as much as \$120. The next rarest is the 1838 half dollar struck at New Orleans, with the mint letter "O" under the bust. This coin is worth from \$50 to \$75. Another rare half dollar was struck at the San Francisco mint in 1866. This coin omits the motto of "In God We Trust," which is borne by all the other varieties of the year, and is valued at \$24.

But, common as are the regular half dollars, yet there have been many pattern half dollars, struck at the mint in different metals by the designers, which are scarce, and form a most interesting series.

The first pattern half dollar to come from the mint was really the one bearing the bust of Washington, which was engraved by Peter Getz of Lancaster, Pa., who had been a blacksmith, and had taught himself engraving and die cutting. These were struck in 1792, but did not meet with the favor of Washington, and were not adopted. These coins as a rule are not included among the regular United States Mint patterns, so the series is supposed to begin with the pattern half dollar struck in 1814. This showed the head of Liberty, with seven stars to the right and six to the left. Underneath was the date "1814." On the reverse was an eagle with outstretched wings, bearing a shield. On a scroll above the eagle was the motto, "E Pluribus Unum." This coin was struck in platinum from the regular dies of the year and bears

the word "Platina" engraved upon the reverse, while on the obverse are a number of "P's" punched in the field. Only two of these coins were supposed to have been struck, being the only ones of United States issue ever to be coined in the metal. One of these is now in the mint collection at Philadelphia. It is not known where the other specimen is, but it would bring a fine premium if offered for sale.

In 1824, 1825 and 1830 half dollars were struck in copper from the regular dies of the year, and all these coins are held at a premium.

In 1836 a pattern half dollar was struck in silver. This showed the head of Liberty, with the word "Liberty" on the coronet, thirteen stars surrounding the head. On the reverse was an eagle with outstretched wings, and a shield, three arrows and an olive branch and "50 cents."

In 1838 among many pattern half dollars was a novel one showing the head of Liberty wearing a turban, which was the adopted design of the year, on the reverse was an eagle with a shield. Another slightly different pattern was also struck in this year, while two other pattern half dollars showed Liberty with a diadem upon her forehead, the hair tied in a knot and flowing about the neck, the first being struck in silver, while the latter was struck in both copper and silver.

A handsome pattern half dollar of this year shows a flying eagle on the reverse. On the obverse was a bust of Liberty. This coin was struck in silver and copper, a specimen in the former metal having brought \$10. A very scarce variety of the 1838 pattern half dollar shows the eagle with an olive branch in his right talon and four arrows in the left. A proof specimen in silver has brought \$31.

Another variety of the same year shows Liberty seated on a rock to the left, holding in her right hand a shield bearing the inscription "Liberty," while on the left is a staff surmounted by a liberty cap. On the reverse is a defiant eagle, with five arrows in the left talon and an olive branch in the right. In silver a fine specimen of this coin has sold for \$41.

These obverse and reverse dies were used in different combinations, and altogether twelve different varieties of pattern half dollars came from the mint in 1838, most of them also appearing in copper as well as silver.

In 1839 two more patterns of this denomination were turned out in silver and copper, the head of Liberty, to the right, being surrounded by thirteen stars. The first of these two showed an undraped bust of Liberty to the right, with thirteen stars. On the reverse was a defiant

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eagle with a United States shield on his breast. In the right talon is an olive branch, in the left three arrows. This same reverse was used on the regular 1839 half dollar. In silver it has brought \$57.50. The second variety is not so scarce. It has the same obverse and reverse, but the letters on the reverse are larger than on the first. A proof specimen of this coin in silver has brought \$31.

In 1852 was struck one of the only two gold half dollar patterns that ever came from the mint. This was known as the ring half dollar, because of a hole in the centre. The obverse had the inscription "United States of America." The reverse is blank, and the edge is milled. Only two specimens of this variety are known to exist, and one of them sold for \$31. Another gold pattern half dollar was struck in the same year which was twice as large as the first, but of the same design.

A group of superb half dollar patterns came from the hands of the designers in 1851 numbering twelve in all. The first of these, designed by James B. Longacre, bore a modern head of Liberty, with young face to the right, head crowned with a wreath of oak and vine leaves. From the back hair extends a ribbon, passing around the neck, on which is inscribed "Liberty." On the reverse is a wreath made of cotton, corn and tobacco, and the words "Half Dollar." This coin was struck in silver and copper and had its edges milled. Two other pattern half dollars of this year had the same obverses as the first, but within a wreath on the reverse one showed " $\frac{1}{2}$  Dollar," while the other had "50 Cents." Two more varieties with this obverse had an eagle on the reverse, with expanded wings, holding in its beak a scroll inscribed "E Pluribus Unum." Another showed Liberty seated, supporting with the right hand faces, with the left a shield. On the ground are three arrows and an olive branch, with the same reverse as the two foregoing. The remainder of the patterns of this year were made by combining the obverse and reverse dies, and were nearly all coined in silver and copper. These coins are worth from \$1.50 to \$2.75 each.

In 1861 two more pattern half dollars were issued, each of which was similar to the regular coins of the year with the exception that the first bore the motto "God Our Trust" on a scroll above the eagle. The second was similar in every respect to the first, but the motto was used without the scroll. These patterns were struck in silver, copper and copper bronzed. This motto was the forerunner of the one as used on the regular United States coins, commencing with the bronze two cent piece of 1864.

Two pattern half dollars appeared in 1862. The first showed the figure of Liberty, seated, while the reverse showed two forms of the motto "God Our Trust." Coins of this same description appeared in 1863, the only difference being in the date. The 1862 pattern is worth \$4 in silver. A half dollar pattern was struck in aluminum from the regular dies of the year 1864, while in 1865 a half dollar pattern was coined in silver, copper and aluminum, with the full motto, "In God We Trust."

In 1866 a half dollar was struck in silver from the regular dies of the year, but the motto was omitted. In 1868 there was a half dollar struck in aluminum from the regular dies. The whole set of the coins of the year has brought \$17.

In the following year came a radical change. The pattern was the work of Engraver Barber, and showed a young head of Liberty, wearing a cap decorated with two stars. From the base of the cap extended a ribbon downward upon the neck. Inscribed on the ribbon is the word "Liberty." Underneath on a scroll is "In God We Trust." On the reverse is a wreath of oak and laurel enclosing "50 Cents." At the top around the border are the words "Standard Silver." At the bottom is the date "1869." This coin was struck with plain and milled edges, and the metals used were silver, copper and aluminum.

Another variety of this year shows the same reverse as that just described, but the young head of Liberty on the obverse bears a coronet, on which is a single star. Behind the star, upon a band encircling the hair, is the word "Liberty." This was struck in the same metals as the last, and has both plain and milled edges.

Nine different pattern half dollars came from the dies in 1870, none of them of unusually original design, but embracing combinations of the different features of the designs above. The most of them were struck in silver, but a few were coined in copper and aluminum. In 1871 two more appeared in copper and silver, with the same general features.

In 1872 a pattern half dollar showed a partially draped figure of Liberty, with the head covered with a Phrygian cap, the right hand extended above the head of an eagle, which stands with open wings at her feet. The left hand holds a sword, while the right rests upon a shield. On the reverse is an eagle holding in its right talon three arrows, while the left supports a United States shield, across which is a ribbon bearing the motto "In God We Trust." This was struck in silver.



Not less than eighteen pattern half dollars came out in 1877. On the reverse of several of them was the motto "E Pluribus Unum" and "In God We Trust". All of them showed the head of Liberty to the left on the obverse and the eagle on the reverse, complying with the law governing United States coins designs, passed in 1873. These coins were struck in silver and copper.

In 1879 the pattern half dollar showed the head of Liberty with the hair much disheveled and gathered in a bunch behind. Across the forehead is a band inscribed "Liberty." The eagle on the reverse has expanded wings pointing downward. In the left talon are three arrows, in the right an olive branch. Another variety of this year has the motto "E Pluribus Unum" above the head, six stars to the right and seven to the left, with "Half Dollar" partially encircled with a wreath of wheat and tobacco, tied with a ribbon below. These patterns were all struck in silver. A copper half dollar pattern was struck in 1882. This showed the head of Liberty with the hair brought smoothly forward from the back of the head to a broad, encircling band, in front of which it is much disheveled, making it look as if the head bears a skull cap. Attached to the ear is a small earring in the form of a United States shield. On the reverse is a defiant eagle with up-raised wings. The set of three pieces of this year in silver—dollar, half dollar and quarter—has sold for \$34.—N. Y. Sun.

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### Bordeaux Marine Exposition

Arrangements are being made by this Government for participation in the Bordeaux Marine Exposition which is to be held in that city, beginning in May next and continuing for six months. The exposition is to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Fulton's application of the power of steam to navigation.

This Government is preparing its programme, \$15,000 having been appropriated by Congress for the object, and at least three ships of the navy will be sent to take part in the display. They will be withdrawn for the purpose from those which take part in the opening pageant of the Jamestown Tercentennial. They will reach Bordeaux probably some time in June.—N. Y. Sun.

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**The Gnadenhutzen Massacre and Death of Crawford**

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BY THOMAS L. ELDER.

(Continued from our last issue).

Mingo Bottom, a beautiful spot on the Ohio river, is situated three miles below Steubenville. It was here that the forces of Crawford mustered for the expedition against Sandusky. One record gives the number of Crawford's men as four hundred and eighty. The staff was made up as follows: majors, David Williamson, Thomas Gaddis, John McClelland and John Brinton; with Daniel Leet as Brigade major. We have already referred to Major Rose who served as adjutant. The wilderness guides were Jonathan Zane (Zanesville, Ohio, gets its name from his family), John Slover and Thomas Nicholson. Majors Gaddis and McClelland were from Westmoreland County. In all, there were eighteen companies, and of these the captains follow: Joseph Bane, John Beeson, John Biggs, Charles Bilderback, William Bruce, Timothy Downing, William Fife, John Hardin, John Hoagland, Andrew Hood, William Leet, Duncan McGeehan, John Miller, James Munn, Thomas Rankin, David Reed, Craig Ritchie and Ezekiel Ross.

On May 25th, 1782, the expedition left Mingo Bottom and followed the Indian trail toward the northwest. From the very start the party was watched by Indian spies. It was found that after the time of the Gnadenhutzen massacre the Indians kept spies watching the movements of the whites, to prevent a repetition of the Gnadenhutzen affair, and it is said that there was not a public place on the Ohio from Pittsburg to Grave Creek below Wheeling, that was not carefully watched. Crawford hoped to surprise the Indians in their towns. The expedition moved somewhat slowly, as it took ten days for the whites to reach the Sandusky river. In the meanwhile the Indians, being duly warned, prepared for battle. Hastily sending their women and children to points down the river, they also issued a call for warriors, sent runners to Detroit. Even a company of British rangers came to their assistance from Detroit. This company was commanded by Lieutenant John Turney and Captain Caldwell, and must have exceeded one hundred men. At the end of the fourth day's march the Pennsylvanians reached the ruins of the Moravian village at Schoenbrun, and the horses were fed on the Moravian corn. Not an Indian was to

be seen, but Crawford soon learned that his expedition had been discovered and its every movement was being noted by fleet-footed Indian spies. When convinced that there was left no hope of surprising the savages, Crawford, it is said, advised the retirement of his force, but a majority of his men overruled him and it was finally decided to march toward the principal Wyandot town. When after having traveled for 160 miles from the Ohio, the expedition reached the upper Indian town. Its inhabitants had been amply warned and had left it deserted. This was on June third. The expedition continued toward the principal Wyandot town, the march was now being made through the plains of Sandusky, and continued until about two o'clock, when the Indians began to attack the advance guard. The savages concealed themselves in the long grass in large numbers. The principal body of the Indians was then entering a piece of woods, almost entirely surrounded by plains; but by a rapid movement on the part of the whites they were partially prevented from doing so, and a heavy fire commenced from both sides. Crawford's men soon succeeded in dislodging their enemies, and Major Leet, who commanded Crawford's right wing prevented the Indians from reaching a small skirt of wood on the right flank. Continuous firing continued until dark. Both sides adopted the policy of kindling large fires along the line of battle and then retiring some distance in the rear of them, to prevent being surprised by a night attack. During the conflict several of Crawford's men were killed, and nineteen were wounded. The Indians lost six killed and eleven wounded, among the latter being Captain Caldwell, the British commander. During the night the savages howled and hooted about the grove, and fired their guns occasionally. On the next morning the army occupied the battle ground of the preceding day, and no attack was made by the Indians until late in the evening, but were seen in large bodies traversing the plains in various directions. Some of them seemed to be carrying off their dead and wounded. In the morning of this day a council of officers was held, and it was decided to retreat, that being considered the only course left to save the army, which was now greatly outnumbered by the savages. Long range fighting continued, and during the afternoon a band of one hundred and forty Shawnee warriors had joined the Indians. Crawford's men had decided to begin the retreat under cover of darkness. After the beginning of this night march, panic seemed to seize the whites. It is related that on more than one occasion, during the border warfare, bodies of brave and well armed white men were affected by fear during

the night time when the treacherous and crafty Indians were in their vicinity. This awful dread had more than once turned victory into defeat. Some of the borderers fired their guns into the darkness, the expedition lost its order, and the retreat became a rout. Companies and their commanders became separated, and men fled, as though insane, across the pathless prairie.

Meanwhile the savages had not been idle, and many of the flying whites were pursued, shot, tomahawked, scalped or taken captive. Men called out in the darkness to one another, and in their frenzy acted like the bewildered English at Braddock's defeat, firing their guns into the air. Many of the whites were without their horses, some of which had been shot, and the others lost. While passing through the swamps some of these animals stuck fast and were left to their fate. A few of the men, tired out by fighting, had fallen asleep in the very grove from which they had first been assaulted, and were left behind. On awaking, these set out in little bands, without any definite idea as to the direction they were taking, their sole idea being to escape from the savages. Firing was heard to the southward and they moved in another direction. The Indians followed closely, coming upon a straggler here and there and satisfied their thirst for blood by scalping him. We have several interesting records of individual experiences. James Paull, one of John Biggs' command, was, with five or six others, in retreat across the prairie. They were soon surprised, and among the captured were Lieut. Edward Stewart, and Ensign William Crawford, Jr. Of this party, Paull only escaped torture and death by the savages. At Mingo encampment, Paull was unfortunate enough to have burned one of his feet severely, and he was lame throughout the march and retreat. He lost his horse in attempting to pass a swamp near the battle-ground. When surprised by the Indians he was very lame and entirely bare-foot. The man at his side, on whom he was leaning for support, was shot down. Paull instantly fled from the path into the woods, with an Indian after him. He quickly came to a steep, bluff bank of a creek, and over this he leaped, gun in hand. His pursurer declined to make the leap, and with a yell gave up the pursuit. In the descent Paull hurt his foot badly, but pluckily bound it up with the lower ends of his pantaloons, and wandered on, and by walking along fallen trees, and crossing his trail occasionally, he escaped further pursuit. For two days, he like Dr. Knight, subsisted on roots, barks, leaves, berries and young birds—"very fresh fare," he used to say afterward, but wholesome. He had saved his gun and



ammunition, being afraid to discharge it for fear its report might reach Indian ears. He was still very lame, and the hardship and exposure had greatly weakened him. Presently he shot a deer, and later came to the Ohio, near Wheeling.

Constructing a raft with drift wood and grape-vine, he finally reached the southern shore. There he caught an old horse which he found wandering over the hills, and succeeded in riding him to a settler's cabin. Afterward he reached his home. Had Crawford's men remained in one body during the retreat, the terrible slaughter would have been in a measure averted, and their decision to separate into small bodies gave the Indians their favorite opportunity for ambush tactics, and they followed the small parties with such activity that very few escaped. The Indians spread over the whole country from the Sandusky to the Muskingum Rivers, and some of the whites were captured and killed almost at the Ohio, between St. Clairsville and Wheeling.

When the retreat was begun, Colonel Crawford placed himself in advance of the whites, and continued there until they had gone a short distance, when he missed his son, John Crawford, his son-in-law, Major Harrison, and his nephews, Major Rose and William Crawford. This solicitude for his relatives cost him his life. He halted and called for them as the line passed, but they were not to be found. The main body having passed him he found himself unable to overtake it, as his horse was badly jaded. Later the Colonel fell in with Dr. Knight, and with two other strugglers, they traveled all night, first north, then to the east, to avoid pursuit. They directed their courses by the north star. On the next day they joined Capt. Biggs and Lieut. Ashley, and found the latter had been badly wounded. These kept together and on the second night of the flight they ventured to camp. The next day they came upon the path by which the army had advanced upon the Indian towns, and immediately a council was held to decide whether it would be safe to pursue it, or to continue their way through the woods.

Dr. Knight and Captain Biggs insisted upon continuing their course through the woods, and avoiding all paths, but Colonel Crawford remonstrated saying that the Indians would not urge their pursuit beyond the plains, which were already now far behind. Colonel Crawford prevailed, and abandoning their easterly course, they pursued the beaten track. Colonel Crawford and Dr. Knight moved one hundred and fifty yards in front, Captain Biggs and his wounded friend,

Lieutenant Ashley, were in the center, both on horseback, and the two men on foot brought up in the rear. Scarcely had they proceeded a mile when several Indians sprang up within twenty yards of Crawford and Knight, and, presenting their guns, ordered them in good English, to stop. Knight sprang behind a tree and leveled his gun at the Indian in front. Crawford several times called out to Knight asking him not to fire, and he reluctantly obeyed and the Indians ran up to Crawford in a friendly manner, shook him by the hand, and asked him how he did. Biggs and Ashley halted, while the two men in the rear prudently took to their heels and escaped. Colonel Crawford ordered Captain Biggs to come up and surrender, but the Captain took aim at one of the Indians and fired, and then with Ashley put spurs to their horses, and for the time, escaped. They were both overtaken, as we have previously stated, and were killed.

The Crawford party were taken prisoners without offering further resistance and on the morning of the 10th of June, Crawford, with Dr. Knight and nine other prisoners, were conducted by seventeen Indians to the old Sandusky Indian town, about thirty-three miles distant. Five of the prisoners were tomahawked and scalped on the way at different places. As far as is known, only two of all the prisoners taken in the expedition escaped. These were John Slover, the guide, and Dr. Knight. Slover escaped miraculously, riding naked all night on horseback. The others were distributed among the various Indian villages and put to death with the most horrible cruelty that savage ingenuity could devise. The body of Indians conducting Col. Crawford and Dr. Knight were lead by the famous Captains Pipe and Wingemund, two Delaware chiefs. Crawford had known these very chiefs personally for years. On reaching the village, five of the prisoners were immediately attacked by the squaws and boys and tomahawked. William Crawford, Jr., and William Harrison were put to death by the Shawnees. Their bodies were cut to pieces and hung on poles. Dr. Knight saw nine prisoners killed by squaws.

The Crawford family in particular afforded a gorge of infernal revelry to the infuriated savages. Of the five in the expedition, John, the son, only, escaped, to mourn their untimely end with his widowed mother and sister. William Crawford, Jr., was tortured and burned immediately after the Colonel. Doctor Knight was doomed to be burned at a Shawnese towu, about forty miles distant from Sandusky, and was committed to the care of a young Indian, to be taken there. The first day, he and his captor traveled about twenty-five miles, and



encamped for the night. In the morning the gnats being very troublesome, the doctor requested the Indian to untie him that he might help to make a fire to keep them off. With this request the Indian foolishly complied, and while the savage was on his knees and elbows blowing the fire, the doctor caught up the end of a stick which had been burned in two, with which he struck the Indian a sharp blow on the head, so as to knock him forward into the fire. Rising up instantly, the Indian howled most piteously and ran off with great rapidity. Knight seized the Indian's rifle and pursued him, but on drawing back the cock too violently he broke the mainspring, and the gun was useless, so he relinquished the pursuit.

Dr. Knight subsisted on young birds, roots and berries, and after many perils by land and water, and after wandering for twenty-two days, he finally reached Fort McIntosh (now Beaver, Pa.) He was a man of small size, for that age of stalwart men. He was a son-in-law of Col. Richard Stevenson, and brother-in-law of Presley Carr Lane. He removed later to Shelbyville, Ky., with Mr. Lane, whose son John married the Doctor's daughter. Lane was Marshal of Kentucky under President Polk.

Colonel Williamson and Lieutenant Rose accompanied the largest retreating body of whites, and the following day the panic subsided somewhat. On the Olentangy, in what is now Crawford County, Ohio, the Delawares and Shawnees made a vicious attack against the rear guard, but the men stood their ground and drove off the Indians with severe loss. Colonel Williamson reached the Ohio at Mingo Bottoms on June 12th, with about 300 men, and brought home 20 of the wounded. Other members of the party reached the settlements in bands of three and four.

We now quote largely from Dr. Knight's and Captain McClung's accounts of the revolting experiences of Colonel Crawford.

As soon as the Colonel arrived at the Indian town the Indians surrounded him, stripped him naked and compelled him to sit on the ground, near a large fire, around which were about thirty warriors and more than double that number of squaws and boys. Captain Pipe, the old Delaware chief, painted Crawford and the other prisoners black, in token of the doom that awaited them at the stake.

(To be Concluded in Our Next Issue.)



### The American Numismatic Society

The meeting held on the evening of March 18th last was of especial interest, and well attended, being held in the main room of the Hispanic Society's building. President Huntington was in the chair.

At this meeting Mr. Elder read the report of the committee on a new coinage for the United States, and the report was accepted without correction. As soon as the committee submits the resolution to the authorities at Washington, it will be published by the society and distributed to members and others who may be interested.

Major Wm. B. Wetmore submitted an interesting letter on the United States flag, commenting particularly on some of the discrepancies in the make-up of the shields on the various coins. There was a fine exhibition of Revolutionary military buttons, most of them having been found near the site of the Hispanic Society's building. Mr. Poillon, the Curator, reported many recent acquisitions to the cabinets of the Society. The building fund now amounts to about \$26,000.

A committee of three members, Messrs. Kunz, Drowne and Poillon was appointed to draw up a resolution on the death of Frank S. Benson who was a specialist on Greek coins.

About twenty members, and several ladies were present.



### The Chicago Numismatic Society

The 38th regular meeting of the above named Society was held in

their rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, March 1st, 1907, with President W. F. Dunham in the chair.

The new Constitution and By Laws were given a final reading and adopted. On motion the Executive Board was instructed to have one thousand copies printed at once.

J. B. Johnson and T. Louis Comporette were elected to membership.

Mr. Tracy read a paper on the "Various Issues of the Russian Five Kopec Pieces." Mr. Brand exhibited a lot of foreign crowns, which were unusual, both on account of rarity and condition.

The Treasurer's report showed the finances of the Society in a very satisfactory condition.

Adjourned to meet April 5, 1907.

Ben G. Green, Secretary.



## The Ohio State Numismatic Society.

Through the kindness of Mr. Charles K. Warner, of Philadelphia, the cabinet of the Ohio State Numismatic Society has been enriched, during the past month, by the donation of a beautiful collection of medals, consisting of seventy varieties, and in nearly all the different metals. Most of them are in proof condition. Mr. Warner has promised to add to this collection from time to time. It will be known as the Charles K. Warner Collection. These medals along with coins and Ohio paper money, tokens, belonging to the Society will soon be placed in the magnificent new Carnegie Library Building here in Columbus.

J. M. Henderson,  
Secretary.



### Montreal Numismatic Notes.

Chateau de Ramezay.

February 22, 1907.

The regular monthly meeting of the society was held this evening with Judge L. W. Sicotte in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The minutes of council of February the 12th were read. The Curator reported donations to National Gallery and Library as per donation book nos. 2762 to 2769, and in view of their great importance, it was proposed and resolved that the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society in most heartily thanking Mr. A. E. Adams for his most acceptable gift of two valuable oil paintings of old Montreal by J. Duncan, and asking him to accept a life governorship in the society and electing him one of its life governors. R. W. McLachlan exhibited 115 Canadian Coins and medals added to his collection during the year 1906, of these 40 were struck in Canada, 10 in England, 20 in the United States, 45 in France. On the suggestion of the President it was moved and seconded and a committee was appointed to arrange for a historical excursion to the scene of the battle of Carillon (Fort Ticonderoga). Two gentlemen, Messrs. W. A. Witchell and M. G. Larochelle, were elected members. R. W. McLachlan read a paper on the Canadian Harp Tokens dated 1820, this paper showed that these tokens although bearing date 1820 were not struck till 1825 and later, the first of them were imported from Birmingham in 1825 to supply small change which at that time was very scarce in Canada, these coins proved so popular that during the year following a brass imitation made in Canada was issued and further imitations, some of them of the most barbarous workmanship were continued to be issued until about the year 1835. Mr. McLachlan showed 24 varieties of these tokens probably the most complete collection known.

\* \* \*

The Monambault Collection recently sold in Quebec was not a very extensive collection but very rich in fine specimens of rare Cana-



dian coins including some fine series of Jetons struck for the French Colonies in America, "side view Pennies and Half Pennies; a fine set of the Bout de L'Isle Tokens; the Lauzon penny Token, and the one previously issued by Chabotte; R. W. Owen, Montreal, Ropery; Hunterstown, Weir, Larminie & Jamaica Tokens; the 1-50 and 1-100 Colonial pieces dated 1823; P. McDermott, "Sheaf of Wheat," North West-Beaver, and Peter McAnslane Tokens, etc.

### Hays-Phelps 1794 Cents Sold

Mr. Low sold the noted collection at auction on March 27, 1907. The total price realized for 63 pieces was \$525.00, or an average of \$8.22 per coin.

Hays No. 1.....\$ 5.50	Hays No. 20.....\$ 1.75	Hays No. 39.....\$ 10.25
2..... 11.00	21..... 20.00	40..... 38.50
3..... 3.50	22..... 2.50	41..... 33.50
4..... 5.50	23..... 10.50	42..... 10.75
5..... 7.00	23..... 23.00	43..... 28.50
6..... 3.50	24..... 31.00	44..... 11.00
7..... 8.00	25..... 21.00	45..... 3.00
8..... 15.00	26..... 9.00	46..... 5.50
9..... 19.00	27..... 5.00	47..... 3.50
10..... 8.00	28..... 15.50	48..... 3.25
11..... 4.00	29..... 5.50	49..... 3.75
12..... 3.50	30..... 4.50	50..... 3.85
13..... 15.00	31..... 2.00	51..... 2.50
14..... 11.25	32..... 7.00	52..... 2.50
15..... 3.50	33..... 3.00	52a..... 2.60
16..... 1.25	34..... 2.75	54..... 4.25
16a..... 1.50	34a..... 4.25	55..... 5.00
17..... 9.75	35..... 4.75	56..... 5.00
18..... 3.00	36..... 3.25	57..... 3.75
19..... 2.60	36..... 7.00	58..... 4.25
19..... 4.00	37a..... 5.25	59..... 3.25

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## Stamp Notes

I believe the largest stamp ever issued is the 5 lira registraion envelopes stamp of San Marino. It would not take such a large number of them to paper this little free republic all over, so a philatelist might think. The stamp is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches and covers the whole face of the envelope so that the address has to be written on the back. The inscription is "Libertas Republica di San Marino" and "Bustr Postal" at the sides. The eye can detect at a glance that it is a "buster" so it would seem unnecessary to so label it.

\* \* \*

The excitement over the proposal to print on the new issue of U. S. stamps the names of the First class offices seems to have entirely died down and it is more than likely that it was a false alarm, as the latest information from Washington would seem to indicate that the idea never advanced any further than being talked about and is now probably given up.

\* \* \*

A new sensation has been sprung in the appearance of the current U. S. 1 and 2 cent stamps in imperforate sheets. At first the theory was put forth that it was to give an inventor of a cancelling machine a chance to experiment with a machine that would not work on perforated stamps. This item was circulated and swallowed by the gullible but none of the old collectors believed it for a moment. It has now been learned that they have been on stock in some of the largest post-offices for over a year and are sold only on being specially called for. There is something very peculiar about it and collectors should investigate it to see whether the government has sent out knowingly a lot of unfinished stamps or unknowingly, or whether someone with a pull has brought about their issue in this condition, or if they are issued in the regular course, just why they have been so issued.

\* \* \*

Another thing showing laxity in government paper, is the many plate differences occuring in the current 2 cent stamped envelopes. At least 114 distinct types, all readily distinguishable and showing that they have been printed from new or retouched plates are already known to collectors and how a government inspector could distinguish a counterfeit from an original I do not know. Stamp collectors might assist him, but how do we know that counterfeits are not in existence.



American collectors, always quick to take an interest in anything pertaining to patriotic philately, quickly sought out the early issues of the Canal Zone and pretty well absorbed them. Prices are still on the run and there are, I believe, no very large stocks among the dealers.

\* \* \*

Barbadoes has issued a 1d stamp surcharged "Kingston Relief Fund 1d." This stamp has a postal value of 1d and is sold for 2d, the extra penny being a voluntary contribution of the inhabitants to the relief of the sufferers from the Kingston, Jamaica earthquake. Thus another historic event is recorded in our stamp albums.

\* \* \*

The past year or two there has been a great deal of quiet interest evidenced among collectors in U. S. revenues, especially noticeable in the branching out into side lines such as customs, tax paid, hydrometer, lock seal, meat inspection, cigarette and beer stamps, as well as the more regular match and medicine stamps. It is now apparent that something in the nature of a boom in revenues is at hand. A new society known as the United States Revenue Society has just been formed with one hundred charter members to start with. George J. Carter of New York, the well known revenue collector and dealer is the president. Clarence H. Eagle of New York, equally well known as a revenue expert is first vice-president and W. S. Aldrich of New York second vice-president. Holland A. Davis of Denver, Colo., is secretary and Wm. T. Kimball of Lawrence, Mass., treasurer. There is no doubt, with these men at the head, and with the interest shown by stamp collectors in joining the society, that things will be kept humming in the revenue line now.

\* \* \*

The Postmaster-general has approved the designs for the one and two cent stamps commemorative of the Jamestown Exposition. The one cent stamp is green and shows Capt. John Smith and profiles of Pocahontas and Powhatan. The two cent is red and represents the landing of the colonists at Jamestown. The set of two stamps will be placed on sale at the various postoffices on April 26th, the date of the opening of the Exposition.

Charles E. Jenney.

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